

Defense, legislatively authorized, and then it is eligible for funding in the military construction appropriations bill.

As Senator FEINSTEIN said, we have provided the Department of Defense the ability to conduct a feasibility study on requirements for Defense roads at chemical demilitarization sites. We think this is the right and responsible approach to determine what the needs are of the Department of Defense and also determine what the responsibilities of the State or local governments should be in that regard.

I also want to make the point this bill will soon be going to the President of the United States for signature. This bill includes some very important upgrades of facilities in support of the Operation Enduring Freedom effort in which we are now engaged. Operation Enduring Freedom, of course, is our war on terrorism. In support of these operations this bill includes an upgrade for a runway in Oman and a base supply warehouse in Turkey, one of our strongest allies. I am very proud that Turkey stepped up to the plate early and said: Whatever you need to protect freedom and democracy is going to be our cause as well.

Further, we included a special operations training range in Okinawa. Japan also stepped up to the plate—the Japanese Prime Minister was one of the first to say: We are with you to protect democracy in this part of the world. And lastly, we included a war reserve storage facility in Guam. We are very pleased to provide these projects that will directly support our ability to stage this war on terrorism.

I thank my chairman, Senator FEINSTEIN, for working with me to assure even though we had the bill on the drawing boards before September 11, nevertheless we could react to the immediate needs of the Department of Defense in these areas.

This bill is on its way to the President, and it will provide the support to our men and women in the military who have pledged their lives to protect our freedom. They have pledged their lives to protect freedom throughout the world. This is the test of our generation, and our young men and women are stepping up to the challenge. They deserve the support we are giving them in this bill. We are doing our duty and fulfilling our responsibilities here today. I am proud to say, once again, the prowess of our military is going to shine through and we are going to show the military of a freedom-loving country is the strongest in the world, with the full support of the Congress.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to address the Senate once again on the subject of military construction projects added to an appropriations bill that were not requested by the Department of Defense. This bill contains \$900 million in unrequested military construction projects.

Every year, I come to the Senate floor for the express purpose of highlighting programs and projects added to spending bills for primarily parochial reasons. While I recognize that many of the projects added to this bill may be worthwhile, the process by which they were selected violates at least one, if not several, of the criteria set out several years ago to limit just this sort of wasteful spending.

I find particularly offensive the usual Buy America restrictions included in this bill. Rather than providing the best value to our service members by buying the best products at the best prices, these restrictions require DOD procurement decisions to be driven by protectionist impulses that frequently provide inferior value to our troops. "Buy America" restrictions cost the Department of Defense and the U.S. taxpayer \$5 billion annually, money that is spent not on our good people in uniform but to line the pockets of American producers of goods that could otherwise be purchased at the same value for lower prices overseas.

I am also at a loss as to the rationale for including in this bill certain site-specific earmarks and directive language, including a provision urging the Department of Defense to make the consolidation of four Guard and Reserve facility renovation projects in northeastern Pennsylvania a priority, and to program this requirement in the Future Years Defense Plan; a provision directing the Navy to accelerate design of the Kingsville Naval Air Station Airfield Lighting project, and to include construction funding for it in the budget request for fiscal year 2003; a provision directing the Air Force to accelerate design of Offutt Air Force Base's Fire/Crash Rescue Station, and to include funding for it in next year's budget request; and similar language inappropriately directing scarce resources on a non-competitive basis to Warren Air Force Base, Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base, and Selfridge Air National Guard Base.

In addition, sections of this bill designed to preserve depots, and to funnel work in their direction irrespective of cost, are examples of the old philosophy of protecting home-town jobs at the expense of greater efficiencies. And calling plants and depots "Centers of Excellence" does not constitute an appropriate approach to depot maintenance and manufacturing activities. Consequently, neither the Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence nor the Center of Excellence in Service Contracting provide adequate cloaks for the kind of protectionist and parochial budgeting endemic in the legislative process.

Last year, the Defense appropriations bill included a provision statutorily renaming National Guard armories as "Readiness Centers," a particularly Orwellian use of language. By legally relabeling "depot-level activities" as "operations at Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence," we further

institutionalize this dubious practice, the implications of which are to deny the American public the most cost-effective use of their tax dollars. When will it end?

There are 28 members of the Appropriations Committee. Only six do not have projects added to the appropriations bill. Those numbers, needless to say, go well beyond the realm of mere coincidence. Of 96 projects added to this bill, 53 are in the States represented by the Senators on the Appropriations committees, totaling over \$503 million.

We are waging war against a new enemy with global operations and the messianic aspirations to match; we are undertaking a long-term process to transform our military from its cold war structure to a force ready for the challenges of a new day. A lack of political will had previously hamstrung the transformation process, but the President and his team have pledged to revolutionize our military structure and operations to meet future threats.

The reorganization of our armed services was, of course, an extremely important subject before September 11, and it is all the more so now. The threats to the security of the United States, to the very lives and property of Americans, have changed in the last decade. The attacks of September 11 have made more urgent the already urgent task of reorganizing our military to make sure that we have the people, weapons and planning necessary to ensure not only the success of our world leadership, international peace and stability and the global progress of our values, but to safeguard the survival of the American way of life.

In the months ahead, no task before the administration and the Congress will be more important or require greater care and deliberation than making the changes necessary to strengthen our national defense in this new, uncertain era of world history. Needless to say, this transformation process will require enlightened, thoughtful leadership, not pork-barrelling of military funds, if we are to best serve America in this time of rapid change in the global security environment.

I believe I have made my point. As usual, I labor under no illusions regarding the impact my comments will have on the way we do business here. I have in the past attempted legislative recourse to pork-barrel spending, and I will do so again.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, as I mentioned, this bill took a good deal of good staff work. I am very proud that good staff work has occurred on both sides of the aisle. It is not easy to remedy 170 differences between a House and Senate bill, and yet this happened.

I particularly commend the appropriations staff, Christina Evans, B.G. Wright, on the Republican side; Sid Ashworth, John Kem, and also Matt